



Unlocking Failure Mechanisms and Improvement of Practical Li-S Pouch Cells Through in Operando Pressure Study

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Changing the World's Energy Future

Bin Li



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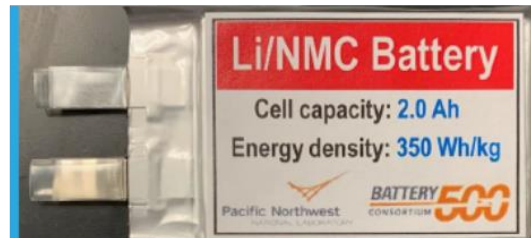
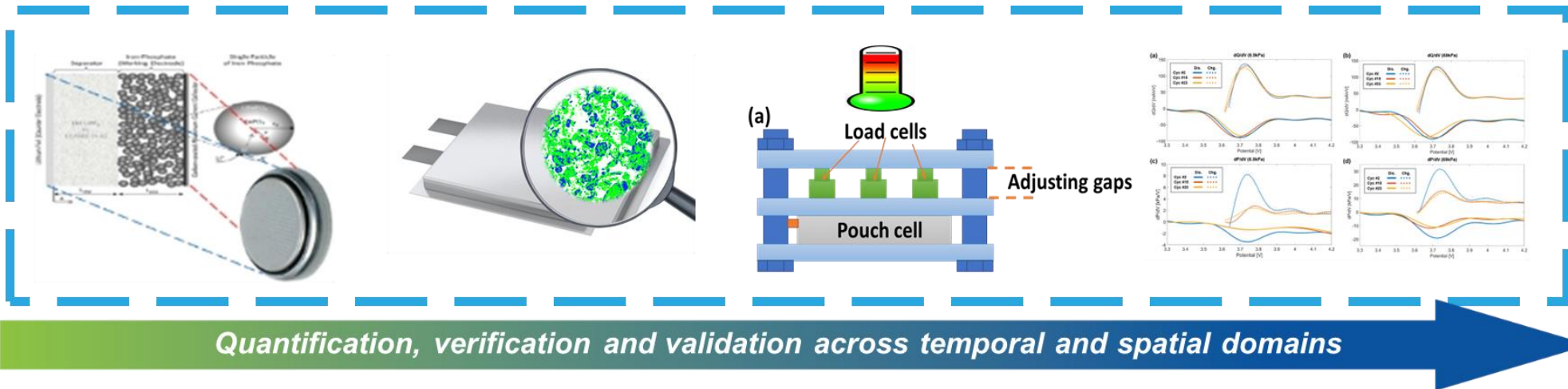
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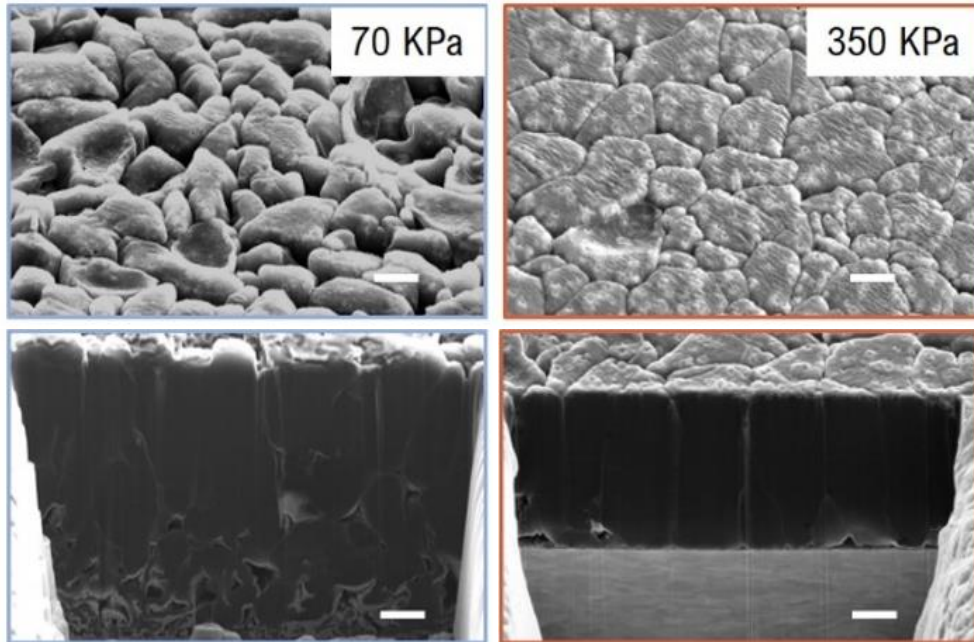
ECS Spring 2022

Background

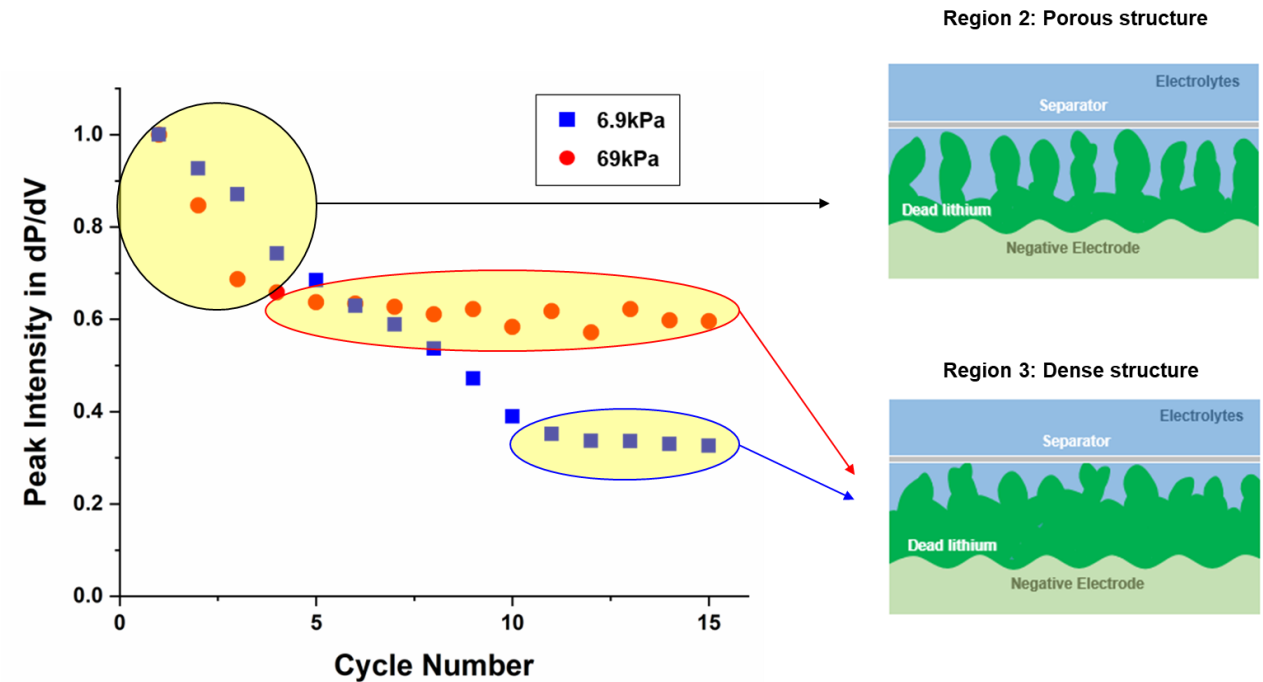
Degradation prevention based on pouch cells



Previous Work on Pressure Effect



- ❖ Li morphology becomes denser and more uniform as pressure increase;
- ❖ At 350KPa, the Li is plated in a columnar structure.



- ❖ dP/dV can be used as a tool to diagnose the Li metal anode evolution in real time.

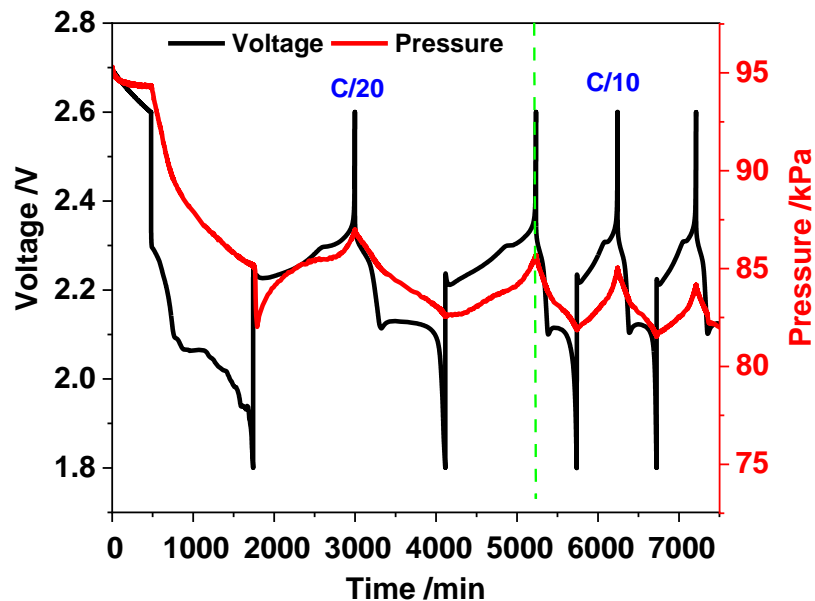
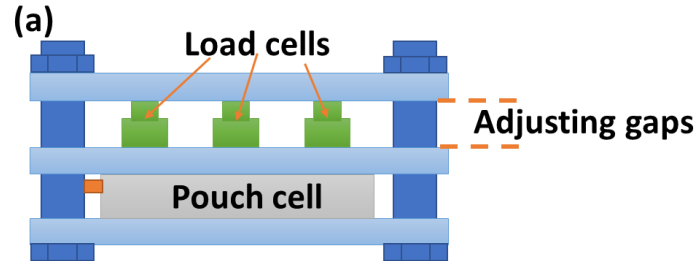
Li-S SLPC Study Through Operando Pressure Monitoring

- ❖ Wetting Issues
- ❖ Pressure Effect
- ❖ Cathode Structure (e.g. Porosity, Tortuosity)
- ❖ Real-time Diagnosis

INL Publications:

Chinnam et al, *Advanced Energy Materials* 12(7),2270027. Published Date: Dec. 2021

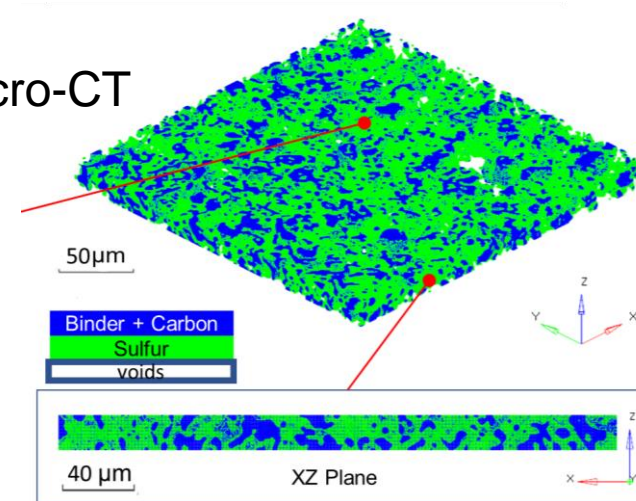
Pressure Set-Up



- ❖ Pressure variation is dominated by Li metal anode thickness change.

Cathode Structure Characterization

Micro-CT



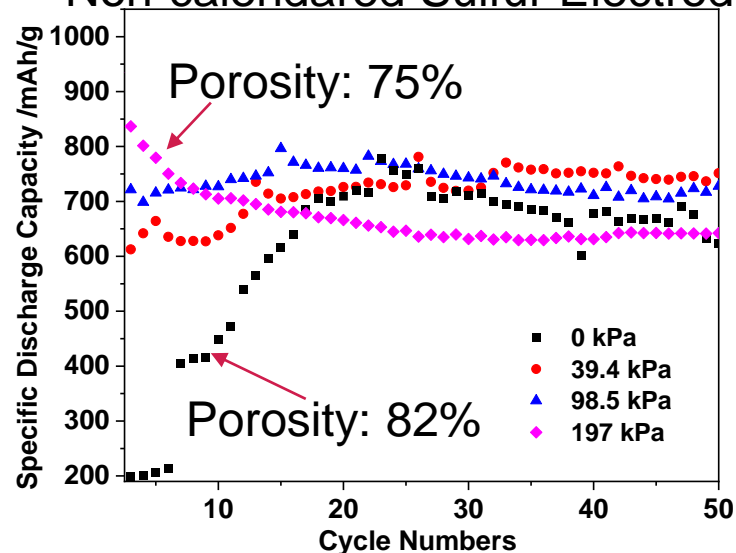
A higher Porosity/Tortuosity (ϵ/τ) ratio represents faster electrolyte (PS dissolved) diffusion through the cathode structure according to equation (1):

$$D_{eff} = \frac{D_{int} \times \epsilon}{\tau \times A} \quad (1)$$

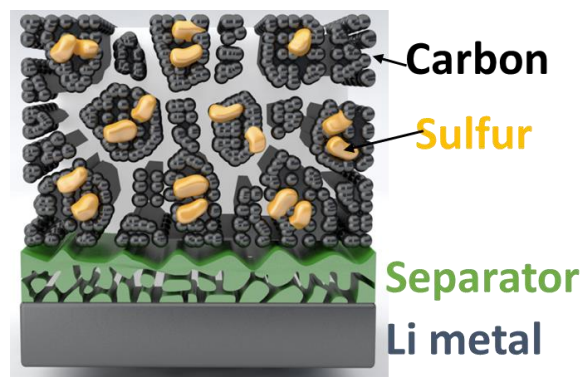
- ❖ Tortuosity of sulfur cathodes can be characterized by micro-CT.

Wetting Issues

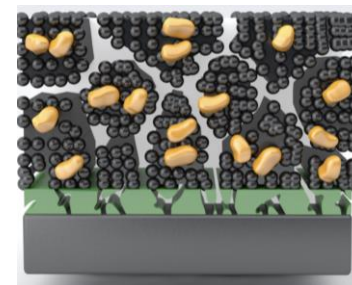
Non-calendared Sulfur Electrode



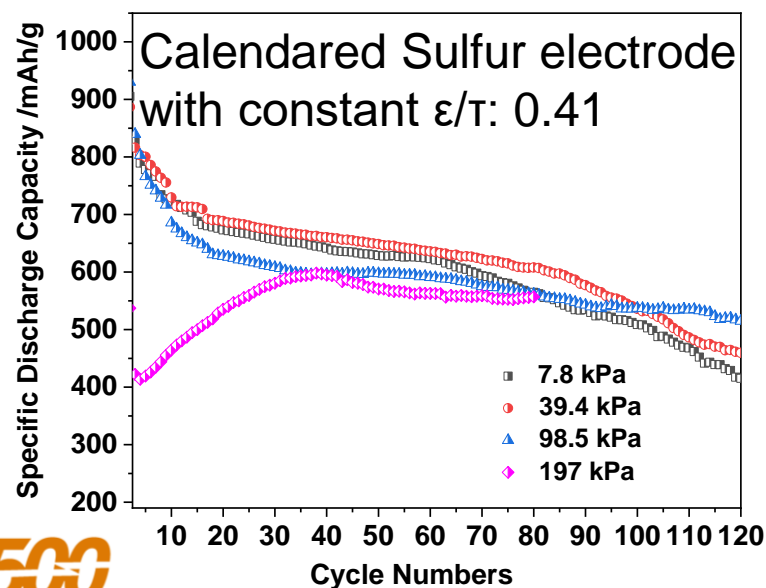
Highly Porous
Poor (low P)



Good (high P)



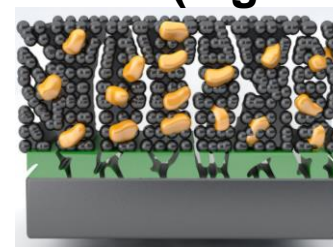
- ❖ External Pressure can change the structure of non-calendared cathode
- ❖ Larger porosity would cause initial capacity loss.



Good (low P)



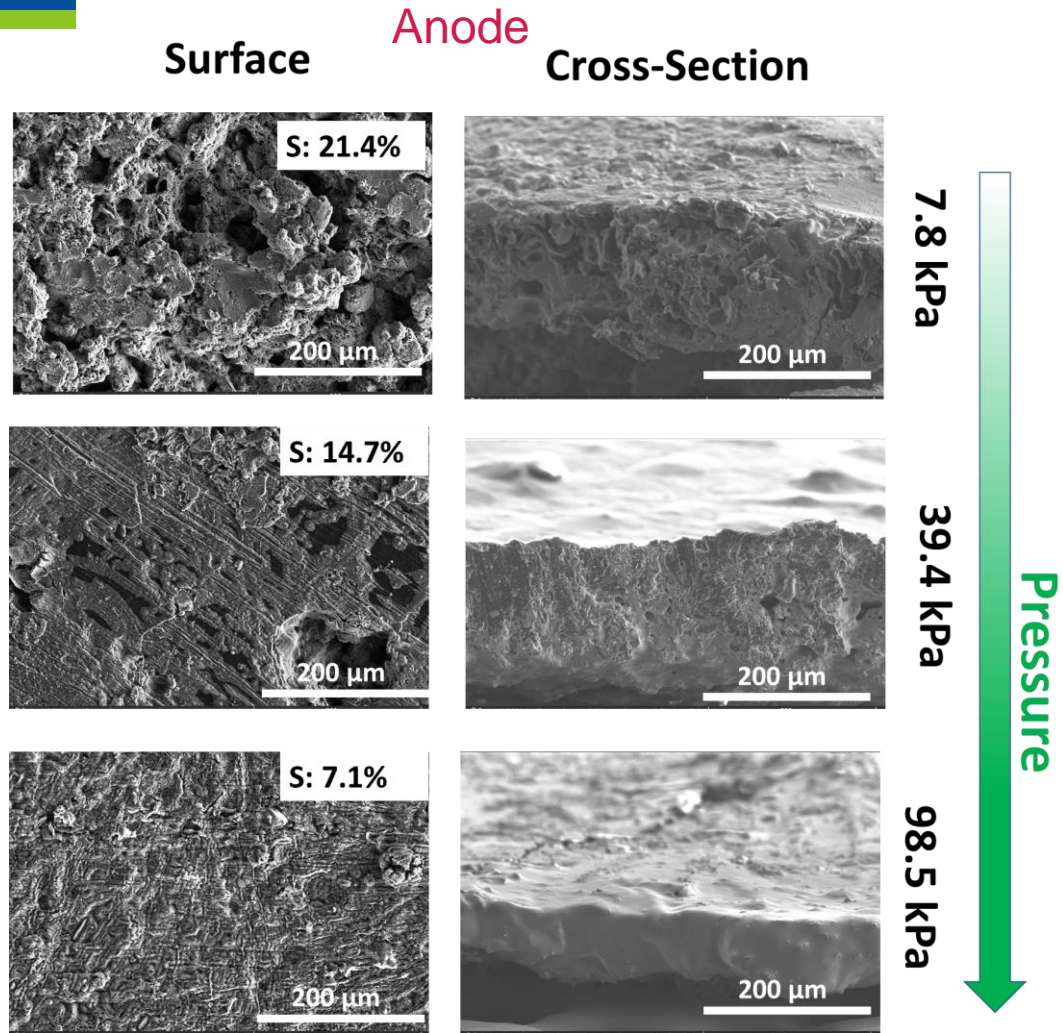
Slow Diffusion
Poor (high P)



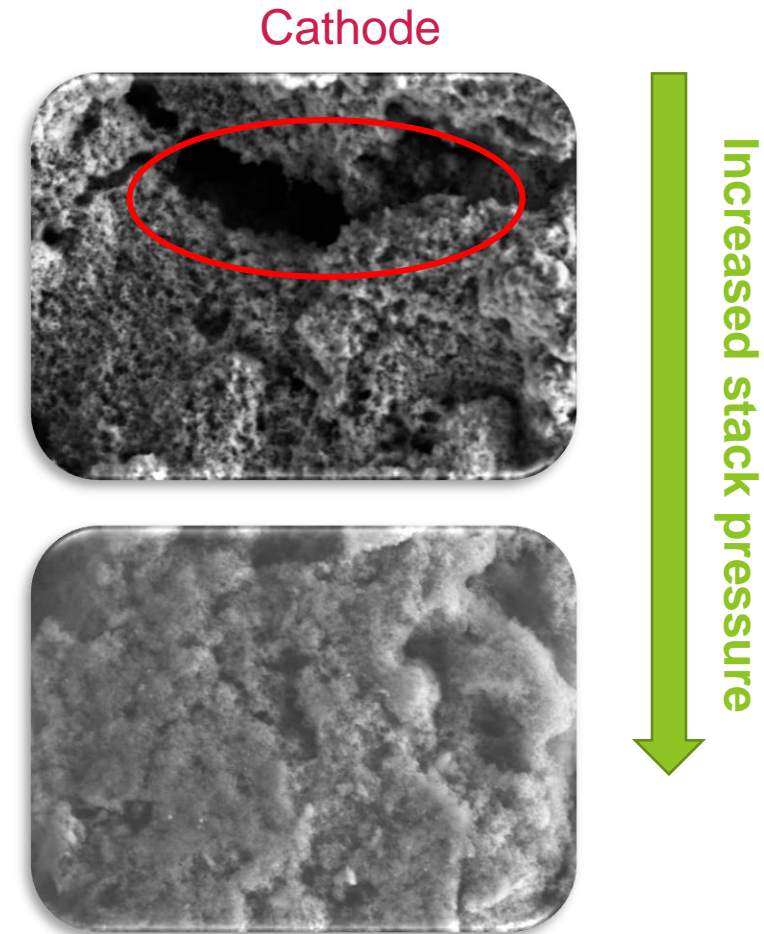
Compressed
Separators

- ❖ Optimal pressure is required.
- ❖ The separator with higher mechanical property and stable porous structures is highly required

Pressure roles



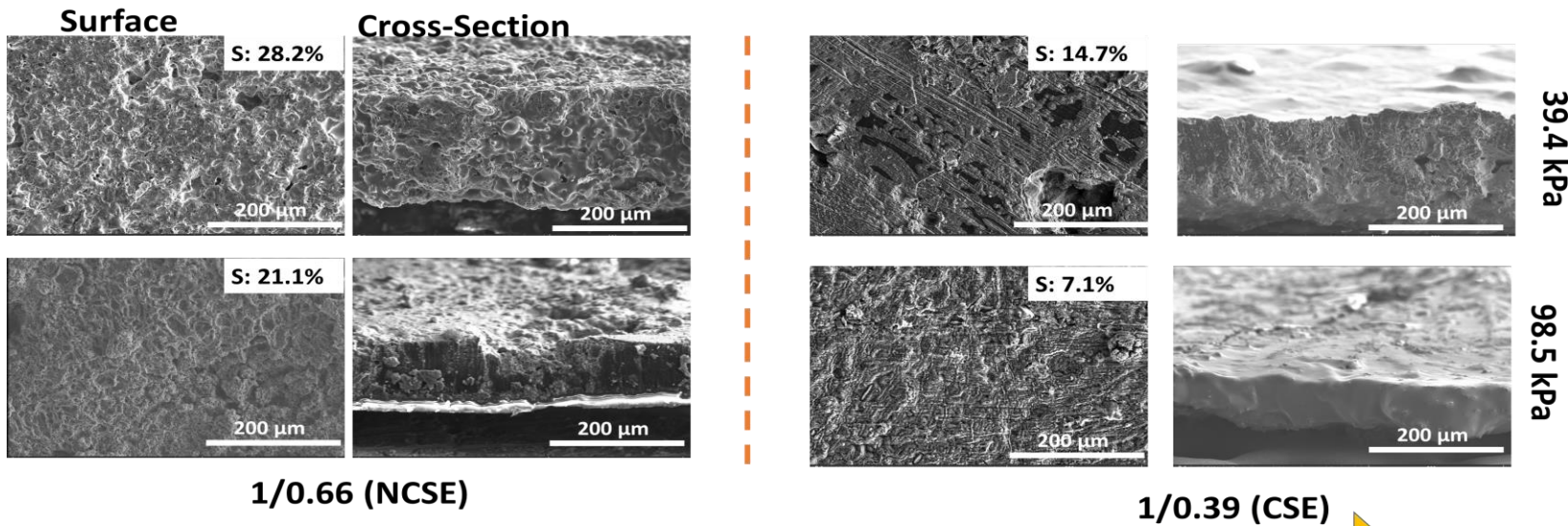
- ❖ Higher pressure can promote uniform metallic Li growth
- ❖ Lower S content on the surface under higher pressure indicates less shuttle.



- ❖ Higher pressure can suppress cracking at the cathode side, which would benefit the weight reduction of conductive agents and binders used in the sulfur cathodes.

Sulfur cathode structure

----- Porosity (ϵ)/Tortuosity (τ)

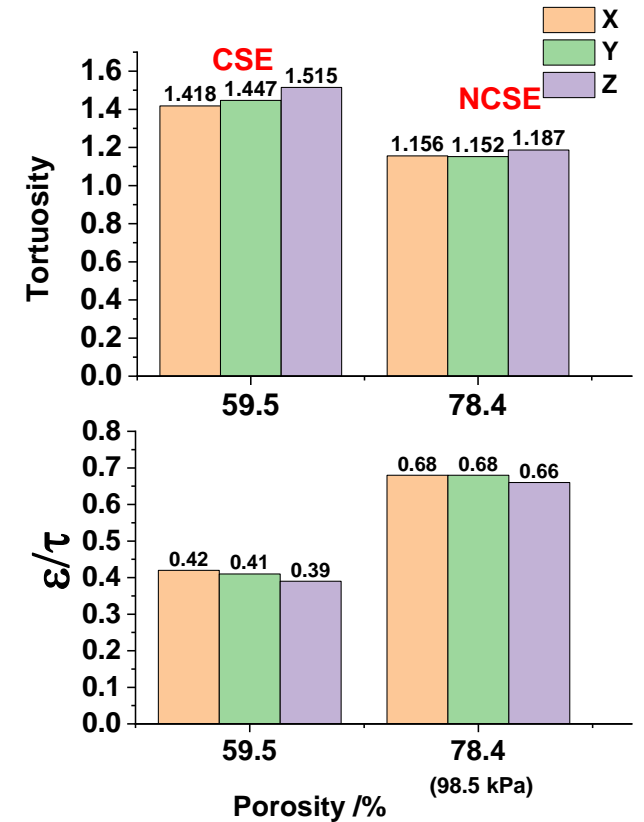


Porous and thick Li metal anode with high S content

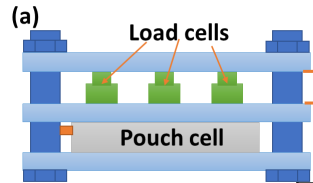
Dense and thin Li metal anode with low S content

❖ Lower ϵ/τ of cathodes can reduce shuttle.

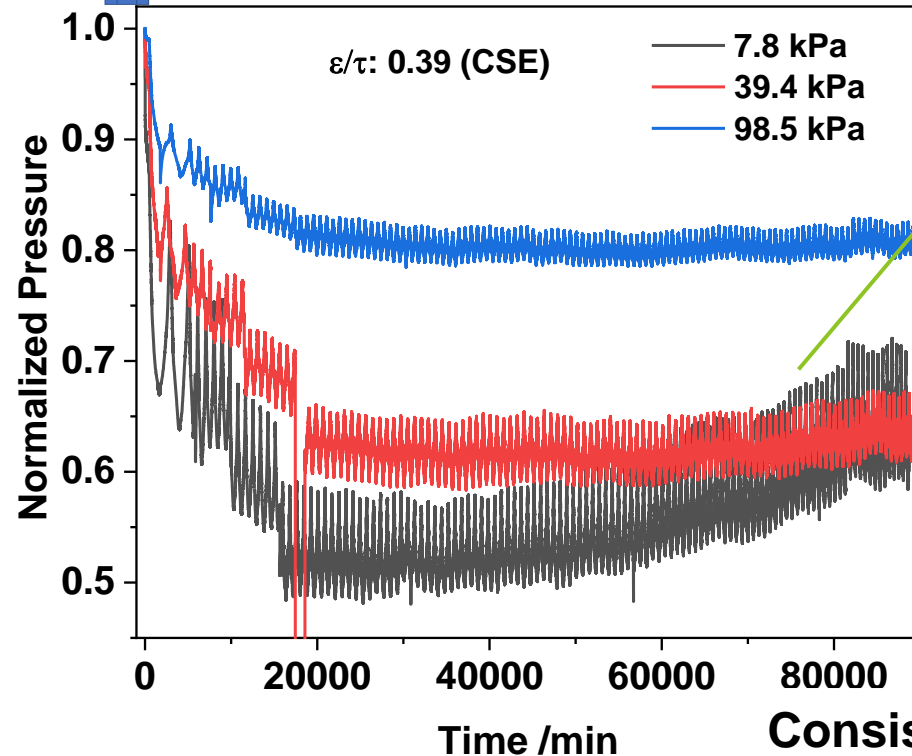
CSE: Calendared Sulfur Electrode
NCSE: Non-Calendared Sulfur Electrode



Li metal anode evolution by real-time monitoring pressures



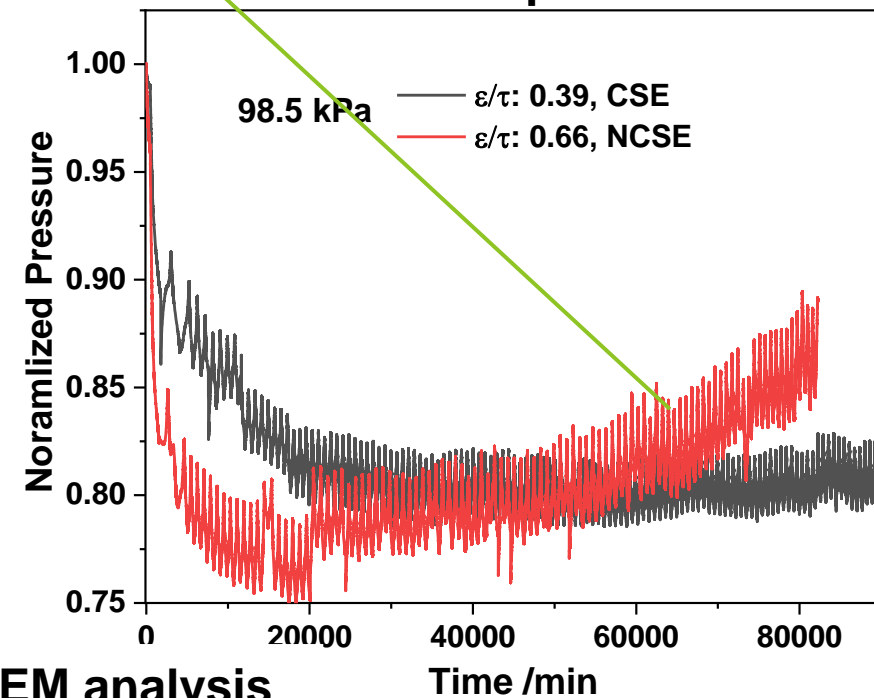
Fixed cathode structure



Consistent with SEM analysis

❖ Lower pressure:
Anode Thickness build-up

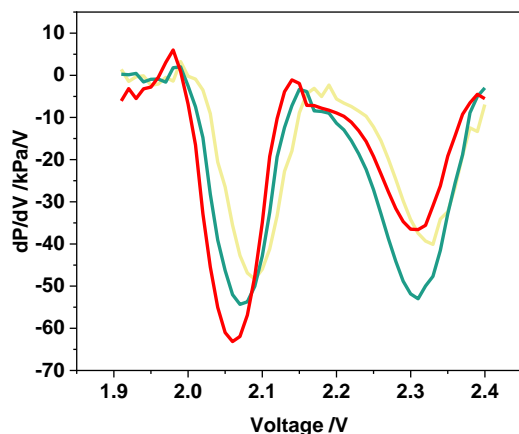
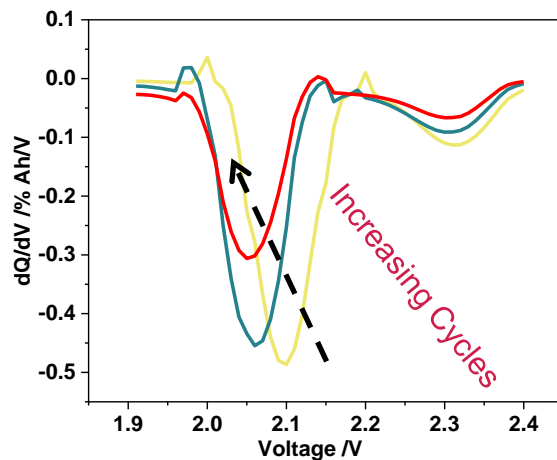
Fixed pressure



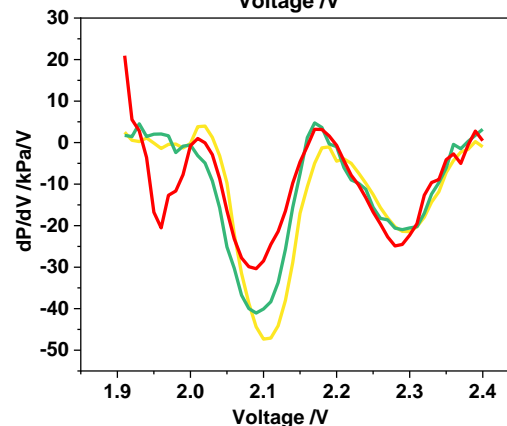
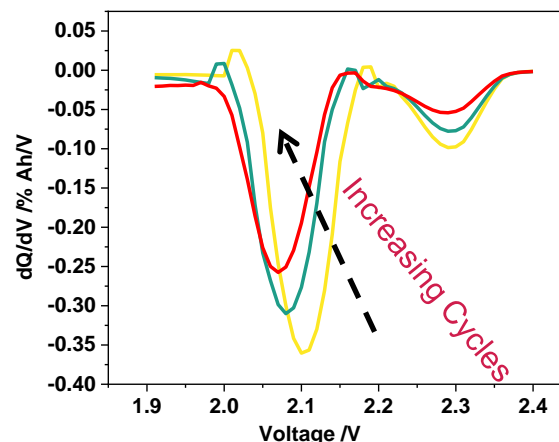
❖ Higher ϵ/τ :
Anode Thickness build-up

Li metal anode evolution by real-time monitoring pressures

Porous (lower Pressure and larger ε/T)



Dense (higher Pressure and lower ε/T)

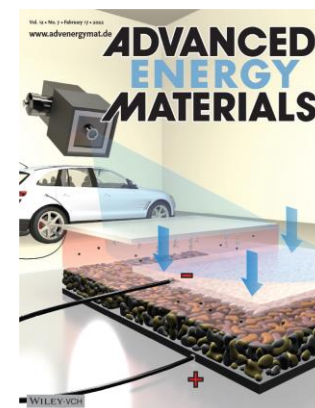
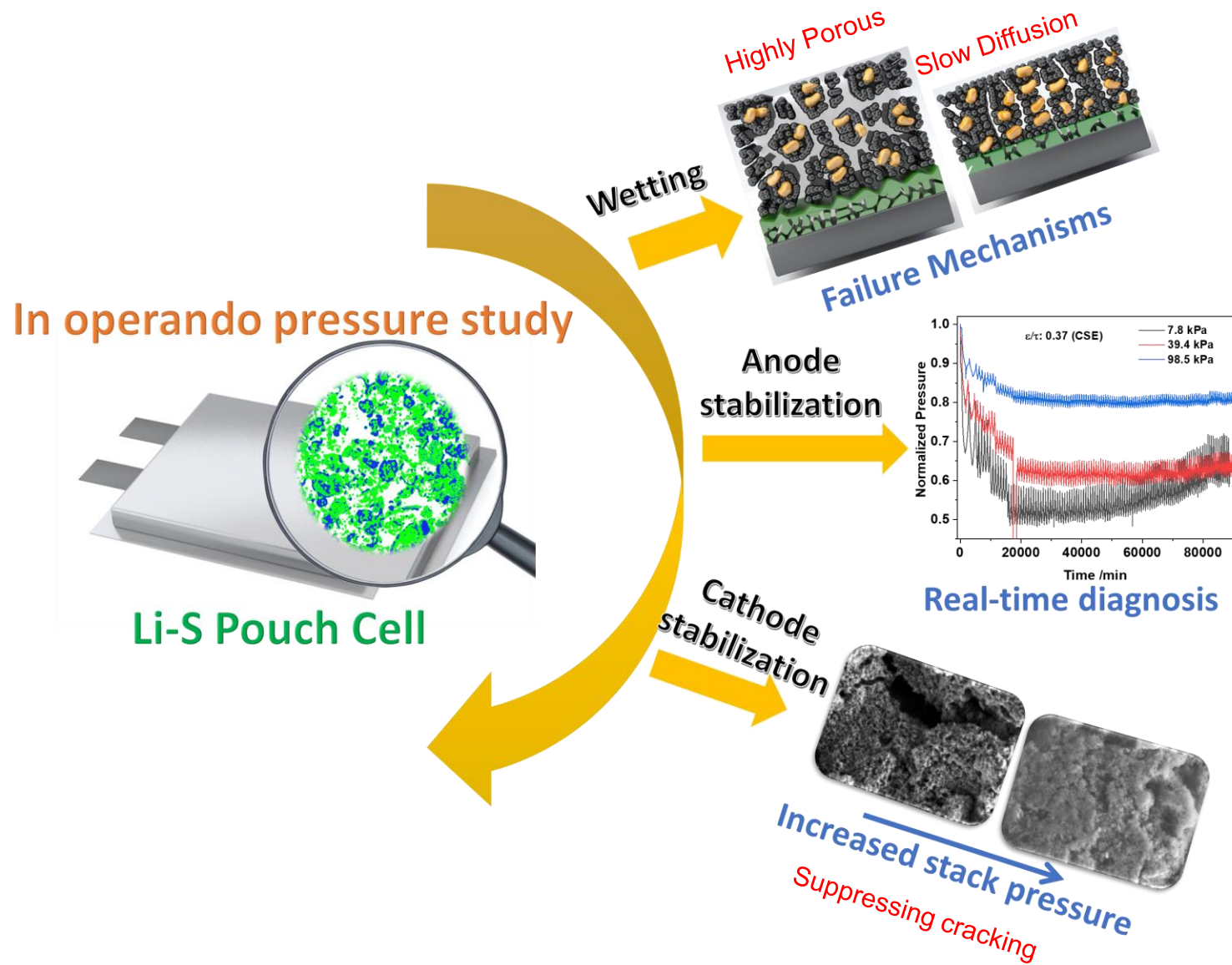


Uniform Li metal plating/stripping:
the peak intensity of dP/dV over cycling is expected to follow the dQ/dV trend

Consistent with SEM analysis

- ❖ Normalized pressure and dP/dV verified as an effective tool for real-time diagnosis of Li-metal anode degradation (e.g., when significant degradation initiates; where the degradation is located by monitoring pressures at different locations across the large-scale cell) in Li-S pouch cells

Summary



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- INL team members: Parameswara R. Chinnam,, Lu Cai, Nikolaus L. Cordes, Sangwook Kim, Corey M. Efaw, Eric J. Dufek

